

SOCIAL CHANGES OF ENGAGEMENT HABITS IN JORDANIAN SOCIETY - A FIELD STUDY ON A SAMPLE OF NUCLEAR FAMILIES IN SALT CITY

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ABSTRACT

The study aims at identifying the social changes of the engagement habits of the family in the Jordanian society. The general statistics for the year 2015 are (7037) families. The sample of the study was chosen in a proportional stratified way from the heads of households of both sexes, male and female, so that a sample of (154) families of the nuclear family type was withdrawn, and a questionnaire supported by the interview was built as a tool to collect the study data, and answer their questions. The study found that the largest proportion of heads of nuclear families of both sexes working in the public sector, and had high educational qualifications, however, they are of low income and close to the poverty line in Jordan. It was found that there are clear social changes and shifts in the habits of engagement among the nuclear families of the Qasaba Al-Salt areas with regard to the choice of marriage from the perspective of the heads of the families themselves (The decision to get married, ways to identify a life partner, and the bases of choosing a life partner, ways to ensure the efficiency of the life partner, and the age of marriage appropriate), the study recommended the need to work on more comprehensive social studies and research on the changes that have affected the habits of family formation in the provinces. In order to research and investigate the social problems that occurred as a result of the change in these habits and the extent of their impact on the system and building of the Jordanian family.

KEYWORDS: Social Changes, Habits of Engagement, The Jordanian Family & Salt City - Brigade of the Casbah of Salt

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INTRODUCTION

A 'Family' is the basic unit of society, which constitutes and forms its social fabric. Marriage is the basis for the formation of this family and one of the most important aspects of social life in society.

Marriage is the basis for the existence and continuity of societies through the process of social organization, which is characterized in the perpetuation of sexual relations between male and female, and marriage is in accordance with customs and traditions that allow communities to continue through the processes of reproduction organized in their marital social image.

Marriage is a social organization that ensures social and cultural communication between males and females in societies. It goes through several stages, such as sermon, contract of the Quran and the agreement between the parties and their families on the terms of this contract and then announced it within the rituals, customs and traditions of this community to complete the marriage process.

This study, entitled "Social Changes of Family Engagement Habits in Salt City", sheds light on the manifestations of these social changes and shifts in the family Engagement habits in Salt City (Salt Kasbah Brigade).

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

In recent decades, Jordanian society has witnessed a number of social, economic, political and cultural changes, and the fact that the family is one of the social structures that make up this society affects and is affected by society. These changes have affected the construction of the Jordanian family, its status, roles and cohesion, and the relationship of its members and functions. As the basis of family formation in Jordanian society, marriage also performs a range of functions for family members, which, like other structures, have been affected by these changes (Al-Bakkar, 2010).

This study came to shed light on the nature of these changes and social transformations that affected the habits used in the engagement stage and as the first step in building the family and through which reflected the deepest forms of interaction and human communication, and as a result of the high rate of divorce before entering Jordan (61.7%) According to the annual report of the Jordanian Department of Statistics (2016), the rate of divorce after entering has reached 25.7%. Source: Department of Statistics: Annual Statistical Report 2016.

The researcher chose the period of engagement, to identify the factors of change that have affected this stage and led in turn to the high rate of divorce at the beginning of family formation. Therefore, the study considered investigating and studying the nature of these changes through two generations of parents and children, but from the point of view of the heads of households themselves.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the demographic, social, economic and educational characteristics of the study sample members in the Salt Kasbah District.
- To study the social changes that affected the family engagement habits in the Kasbah district during the 21st century from the viewpoint of the seventies and eighties generation and their attitudes towards changing the engagement habits for their male and female daughters.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The present study focuses on the following questions:

- What are the demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics of the study sample in the Salt Kasbah Brigade?
- What social changes have affected the family's habits of engagement in the Kasbah district during the 21st century from the point of view of the 1970s and 1980s and their attitudes towards changing engagement habits for their male and female daughters?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Theoretical Importance: Lack of the Arab Library in general, and the Jordanian Library in particular to studies related to social changes in the construction of the Jordanian family and the huge changes and developments and difficult economic and political conditions. This study provides a reference to guide researchers in this area. According to the researcher, this study attempts to reveal the social changes in the habits of engagement at the present time, from the point of view of the seventies and eighties generation during the current twenty-first century and the extent of these changes on the construction

of the family and its status, which constitutes a contribution to the social scientific knowledge in general and scientific social knowledge in Jordan in particular.

Practical Importance: The results of this study may be used to serve the purposes of social development and to develop policies and programs that may reduce the phenomenon of divorce, and which threaten the family entity and cohesion.

The results of this study may contribute to the Jordanian social institutions, concerned with family affairs to know the reality of the changes that have affected the beginning of family formation and give it priority in the strategies it sets. This study can be the beginning of the interest of families and young people on the subject of the right choice of marriage and publicity, because of the importance in maintaining the family building and cohesion in the future.

THEORETICAL AND PROCEDURAL TERMS OF THE STUDY

Social Change: is any transformation occurs in the systems, systems and social organs, whether in construction or in the job during a specific period of time.

Social Changes Procedurally: What is happening to the family in the city of Salt (brigade of the Casbah of Salt) of changes in the decrees of engagement, which is the beginning of family formation in the following areas (transformation and change in the foundations and criteria for the choice of marriage, and the transition in the stage of the declaration of marriage).

The Family: is the first basic unit of social construction, and consists of two main pillars husband and wife, which are linked to a legal and moral link recognized and recognized by religion and society, and based on satisfaction and affirmation and a permanent commitment to respect rights and duties, and is the source of morality and the first pillar to control the behavior of its members.

Procedurally: The family is a full-fledged family holding Jordanian nationality residing in the city of Salt in the areas belonging to the (Kasbah Al-Salt Brigade).

Engagement: is the first stage of marriage, a preliminary period that precedes the marriage, in which the girl is chosen by the young man who wants to marry.

Engagement Procedure: is the beginning stage of family formation and includes (decision-making marriage, ways to identify a life partner, the basics of choosing a life partner, ways to ensure the efficiency of the life partner, and the age of marriage appropriate)

Customs: customs that are inherited by generations to become part of their faith and continue as long as they relate to beliefs as a cultural heritage, they are the expression of a particular belief (<https://mawdoo3.com>).

Procedures are a set of behaviors that the family in the Jordanian society, especially the areas belonging to the (Kasbah al-Salt), used to follow when one of its members to marry according to the culture of society and what is known among the community members.

PREVIOUS ARABIC STUDIES

Abdallah, Asmaa, (2015) studied to identify ways of choosing marriage and its impact on the stability of family life, and to identify ways to choose a "traditional and modern" life partner, and the most important differences between these methods,

and to identify the costs of both traditional and modern marriage, and the impact of the choice of life partner on family stability and family problems, And knowing the problems facing the modern Jordanian family, the results of this study showed a correlation between the method of choosing a partner and the costs of the dowry, and this relationship was positive in the increase and not decrease in the sense that, dowries rise in families where the partner was chosen in recent ways than families that chose a partner in a traditional way. The results show that the greater the level of sexual and emotional compatibility between the spouses, the level of mutual trust between them and the level of support between them in times of distress will rise significantly due to positive relationship. While the results of the study of Mr., Hussein bin Hassan, (2015) showed that the methods of choosing the most common partner in the order are: selection by parents and relatives, personal knowledge, friends, co-workers, Internet, matchmaker, and found that the criteria for choosing the most common partner. They are: creation, religiosity, beauty, social status, function, wealth. In the study of Al-Atoum, Nepal (2013), which sought to identify the amendments of the Jordanian Personal Status Law in the introductions, types and effects of the marriage contract, the study showed that there are great efforts by specialists to amend and improve the law to meet the requirements of the modern era. Christine, Hegel-Cantarella (2011), “The Future Relative: Engagement and Sharia Documents and the Rearrangement of Engagement Commitments in Egypt”. It aimed to identify the stage of engagement as a social and legal situation risky in contemporary Egypt, and to know the strategies that women are taking in the face of the risks posed by the stage of engagement. An analysis of the way in which, adversaries mobilize that there are specific legal documents (such as a commercial receipt, police report, and marriage contract) points to the fact that Egyptian women, although using legal procedures to protect their interests, have their demands integrated into complex strategies to mobilize both legal authority and ethical. By reorienting the law, women reorganize their rights, obligations and the consequences of influence that are usually unenforceable.

The study “Marriage and Family Structure in Rural Punjab: Transition from Conservative to Contemporary Patterns” by Khalil Ahmed, Aisha Farooq and Ashraf Khan Kayani (2008) aimed at identifying marriage patterns, family structure and changes over the past 50 years in Pakistan, it also includes the reasons for the change in marriage patterns and arrangements in the village according to time periods. The data showed that most marriages were between close relatives from the 1960s to the 1980s. However, the significant decline in these marriages was replaced by a corresponding increase in inter-class marriages after 1990 due to education and economic factors. During the same period, a transition from the extended family system to the nuclear family was observed, and it was found that bride exchange was also a common practice in Punjab and often occurs between uneducated or low-educated families. First-class cousins in extended families are preferred in this area. It was noted that family honor and economic constraints are the reason behind this practice, where women are considered guardians of family honor and purity of the class they belong to. Moreover, social and cultural constraints may restrict members of a single group from forming relationships with members of an outside group. The most important social function of marriage is to renew and strengthen existing relationships.

Feedback on Previous Studies

The researcher tried through a brief review of the previous studies to reach a set of methodological and theoretical issues that constitute a frame of reference, on which the researcher to address the subject of her study, the importance of the subject in all its dimensions and themes. However, this study differs from its predecessor in terms of:

- Variety of variables

- Different time and place of study as it covers the past, current and future stage, it dealt with the members of the sample from the seventy and eighty generation during the twenty-first century, and studies in this area need continuity and follow-up as it relates to the family, which is an ever-changing area, the difference of the place this study deals with the city Salt, which was not previously studied to the knowledge of the researcher.
- What distinguishes this study is its focus on the stage of family formation (the stage of engagement) and changes and shifts in the habits of this period between two generations parents and children.

Theoretical literature *الاطار النظري*

Section I: Definition of the Family, Marriage and Theft

Khawaja family is defined as: a socio-economic and cultural biological unit consisting of a group of individuals who have relationships of marriage, role and adoption and found in a framework of interaction and access through a series of centers and roles, and perform a number of social, cultural, economic and educational functions.

The definition of Claude Lévi-Strauss: "Marriage is the source of the family group, and the latter consists of a nucleus containing the husband and wife and their children, as well as other parents associated with this nucleus."

Khouli defines the family as "a group of husband and wife and their unmarried children living together in a single dwelling." It is a social group characterized by a status of common residence, reproductive function and economic cooperation. At least two of its members have a sexual relationship recognized by the community, consisting of an adult male, an adult female and a child of their offspring or adoption.

Al-Bakkar, Asim, defines the family as "a group of individuals with common blood ties, such as marriage, blood and housing in one house, linked to each other by social roles defined by the rules of relations in custom, law and religion according to their common culture."

From the above definitions, we note that the most important components of the family:

- A social unit and fabric consisting of individuals such as husband, wife and children living in one place.
- An economic and cultural unit whose members have spiritual cooperation.
- It has functions (social) social relations (biological (reproduction) and educational (socialization of children) and economic) to ensure the material needs and meet.
- Have centers and roles of father, mother, children, brother, and sister, including interaction relationships.
- The family has a certain pattern of standards, values and ethics directed at the behavior of its members and regulates their relations with each other.

Family Theories

Career direction

The theory focuses on showing the construction of the family and its functions, roles and relationships. The most important features of this theory is the analogy of society with the organism in terms of structure and functionality, as the organism consists of members and each member of the function, and each member supports the other member in his job. We can define functionalism as the role that part (member) plays for the continuity of (whole) society (organism). Any social,

economic, civilizational or technological changes, transformations or changes that affect a part of this society lead to new strikes or changes that are not accustomed to society and affect it.

Symbolic reaction theory

The pioneers of this theory focus on the importance of meanings symbols and interpretations, and the definition of attitudes, because the interaction between human beings according to this theory is through the use of symbols and interpreted and check the meanings of the actions of others.

Conflict theory

The most important assumption of conflict theory is that, conflict in all forms of human interaction is inevitable, natural and unavoidable. Thus, it is not unusual or disruptive to social and human relations, i.e., it is expected in all types of social interaction and social systems, including family, marital relations and interactions.

Second: marriage

Marriage is considered one of the most important social systems and the basis of the formation and construction of the family and society, through the upbringing of its members under the roof of the legal bond between the sexes and compliance with social, cultural and religious standards. Relationship is not governed by the laws and principles of society, so marriage is the only way to regulate the lives of individuals and ensure their survival.

Al-Khouli points out that marriage is as old as one of the oldest social organizations, and is the most common and widespread system in the history of societies.

The watchmaker went on to say that marriage has a specific and clear role in the desire to preserve the offspring and the continuation of the human species. Male and female) to reproduce, in humans as in other animals and plants a natural tendency to succeed after him exists (being) in his image. "

It can be said that marriage, socially as well as biological, is a sexual relationship between men and women on the basis of a legitimate social contract with a view to forming a family, followed by parental and educational responsibilities of the new family.

Choice of Marriage

The choice of the husband or wife is important in the cohesion and composition of the family in the future, and many factors interfere with this choice such as social class, race, educational level, religion, and personal and psychological characteristics, so we find that the process of choosing marriage is the way the individual turns himself from a single To married, there are some procedures agreed in all societies must be followed to complete the marriage, but these procedures vary from one community to another.

Methods of Choice for Marriage:

There are two methods in the selection process for marriage.

Parental style of choice

This method is based on parental choice, as this method of choice for marriage under the tutelage of family and kinship groups, the father had the right to marry his daughter to whom he wants and this right was not limited to the girl only,

noticed young people is not much better than the girl's luck to choose, often He accepted the young man for his fiancé's choice of his fiancée.

This approach has spread to Arab societies in particular, where marriage is a family matter that takes into account the family's aspirations, interest and concept of beauty, money and morals, where the family follows the traditions and customs inherited.

This approach dominates the individual character of modern societies. Marriage is based on the subjective or personal method of marital choice, and on the individual's personal desire to choose a particular partner. To the person concerned, whether man or woman.

Marital Choice Theories

The theory of spatial contiguity: Theorists believe that the process of choice for marriage takes place within a specific geographical area, which serves as a spatial domain from which one can choose.

The theory of homogeneity: The theory of homogeneity holds that the marital choice focuses primarily on the basis of homogeneity and similarity in the general social characteristics, and also in the characteristics or physical features, that is, there is a similarity between the partners in religion and socio-economic level and age, and education.

Value theory

This theory is based on the assumption that the choice of marriage or attraction between individuals is easier for those who share the same values. Towards her.

Stages of family formation (courtship decrees)

For a new family to be organized in a formal and formal way, it must go through a series of customs that vary across cultures and societies.

The engagement

The khutbah is to show the desire to marry a specific woman and inform the woman or her guardian accordingly, and this may be done directly from the suitor or through his family.

Engagement Functions: The sermon has multiple functions for both the suitors and the community. It is a way to get to know each of the fiancées (the young man and the girl who is about to marry). It is a permanent bond and the reassurance of the parties that they can coexist peacefully and safely.

Holding the Quran

It is a contract between a man and a woman and is intended to enjoy each other and form a good family and a healthy society.

Wedding

It is the ceremony where the final announcement of the success of the sermon and the marriage is the most important event for the newlyweds.

Section II: Theoretical Change and Explanatory Trends

According to Wilbert Moore, social change as a social phenomenon is not modern. There are degrees and types of change that have occurred in human experience, but the interest in and speed of change is due to the speed with which it has occurred in these societies.

Fern shield views change as any change that affects social processes, social formations, or social systems. The change may be static, temporary, progressive, or delayed. Kingsley Davis defines it as every change in social organization, both in its composition and in its functions.

Theories that Explain Change are

- **First, Linear Theories**

The theories of Count, Spencer, Hophouse, and Marx are linear, and Count's theory of social change explains the outcome of the intellectual growth of man. Third, modern science, especially the gradual control of the tendencies of heterosexuality on selfishness. This intellectual progress is accompanied by changes in social systems and moral growth.

Spencer's theory of social change was more comprehensive in some respects, and Spencer recognized the diversity and multiplicity of factors involved in social change as well as the difficulties of knowing the evolution of each individual society. He was influenced by both Count and Spencer, and took from Count the idea that evolution of the human mind was the determining factor in social development. However, he did not accept the categorical status of Count. Marx's theory of social change gave a special place to two elements in social life: (the growth of technological productive forces), and (relations between social classes). The theory is that each stage of the development of the productive forces corresponds to a certain method of production and a certain format, and the dominant class works to consolidate and strengthen class relations. However, the continuous development of productive forces changes the relations between classes, as well as the nature of the conflict between them. In due course, the class that was then dominated would be able to overthrow the existing mode of production and social relations, and establish a new social order.

- **Second: Circular Theories**

Pioneers of these theories argue that social change occurs in the form of ripples in the form of ripples in the form of sequential semi-circles and a steady system so that society returns from where it started a certain cycle, circular theories are divided into two types: some explain a limited aspect of social life or one social system Or explain the phenomenon, and others are aimed at explaining the general course of history so that it addresses all phenomena, systems and social systems without focusing on the system itself or one phenomenon, and the owners of circular theories: Abdurrahman Ibn Khaldun, Oswald Spengler, Fico, Arnold Toynbee.

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

Study Approach

This study is based on the use of the social survey sample in order to suit the purposes of the current study. This methodology is based on exploring, describing and analyzing the status of the studied phenomenon - change in the family - and is the most important methodology followed in the social sciences and humanities, where it can reveal the relationships between the dimensions of the study and its variables.

Study population and sample

The study population consisted of all the Jordanian families residing in the areas belonging to (Qasab Al-Salt Brigade) registered in the Department of Statistics for the year (2015) and the number (7037) families. A sample of (154) nucleus families were withdrawn.

Study Tool

A questionnaire supported by the interview as a tool to collect study data, and answer its questions. After collecting and sorting the questionnaires, 64 questionnaires were excluded because they are not valid for statistical analysis. The final sample was (90) questionnaires, which represent (90%) of the main sample.

The Sincerity of the Study Tool

The questionnaire was presented after the preparation of the initial picture to a group of faculty members in the Department of Sociology at the University of Jordan, and in other Jordanian universities and the number of (6) arbitrators, in order to express their views on the sincerity of the content and belonging phrases to the questionnaire and suitability to measure what was set to measure, and the degree of clarity, Then the appropriate amendments were proposed, and the researcher considered the views of the arbitrators and their amendments as an indication of the sincerity of the content of the study tool and the suitability of its paragraphs and diversity, and after making the required adjustments, achieve a balance between the contents of the questionnaire in its paragraphs, and the arbitrators expressed their desire to interact with its paragraphs, m A virtual tool indicates the sincerity.

The Limits of the Study

The study is determined by the following:

Spatial Boundaries

The field study was conducted in the city of Salt specifically in the areas of the brigade of the Casbah of Salt and the number (20) area. The study was conducted in this city as it is located in the center of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and is the center of Balqa Governorate, and the nature of its medium social construction between traditional and modern, and the diversity of its population composition.

Human Frontiers

Full-fledged families with Jordanian nationality, heads of households of both sexes (male and female) were selected as having experience in the field of marriage and are informed by their life experience and their age on the changes that have occurred during the previous generations of the seventies and eighties, which is almost 40 years prior to the present the present.

Time Limits

From the month of spring 2018 to the month of Shawwal 2019, the collection of information and data related to the subject took place;

Study Determinants

The generalization of the results of this study is determined in the light of the psychometric characteristics of the data collection tool from the validity and consistency of the study population from which the sample was drawn.

Statistical Processors Used

Descriptive census methods were used to answer the study questions, which include repetitions and percentages to identify the responses of the sample of the study on the social changes in the habits of engagement among the Jordanian family in the city of Salt.

DISCUSSIONS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First: Discuss the Results Related to the Characteristics of the Sample

- The results of the study showed that the majority of heads of households of both sexes are employed in the public sector and this shows a decrease in the desire of heads of households to work in other sectors such as agriculture, trade, livestock and others in the city of Salt.
- With regard to the educational level of heads of household, the results of the study showed that there is a clear and tangible change in the direction of education levels for heads of households of both sexes.
- The results of the study with regard to the level of monthly income of the Jordanian family in the city of Salt reveals that a large proportion of heads of households with low income, which is close to the level of poverty line in Jordan.

Second: Discussing the Results Related to the Decision of Marriage

- The results also showed that the highest percentage of heads of households, who made the decision to marry themselves, may be due to the high level of education and exit to the labor market, which led to financial independence from the family and their ability to make such crucial decisions in their lives
- The results also showed that the highest percentage of heads of households, who allow their male children to decide to marry themselves, may be due to the high level of education and their exit to the labor market, which led to their financial independence from the family and their ability to make such crucial decisions in their lives.

The results also showed that the decision maker in the marriage of female girls is the family, and we find here the girl does not have the ability to make the decision to marry, perhaps due to the nature of customs and traditions prevailing in Jordanian society that the girl is not entitled to take the decision to marry, and is something unusual outside of social norms and standards. And, usually the father is the decision-maker in this and confirmed (Aladayleh, 2006) that the head of the family is the decision-maker in the marriage of girls for lack of confidence in her decision.

Third: Results Related to the Identification of a Life Partner

- The results of the study in the past showed that the family was the first reference for its members and that it has a social status in the community. This was confirmed (Qusayr, 1999) in his presentation of the parental method of choice for marriage, stressing that marriage was considered a family thing in which the family's aspirations and interest are taken into account.

- The results confirm that the family in the city of Salt still has its place and its role in helping children in making their decisive decisions in their lives. However, social changes and technological and cultural openness led to some social changes. Marriage may allow her children to get to know their partner in work, educational institutions or even online.
- The results confirmed that although the decision maker in the marriage of female girls is the family because of the nature of customs and traditions prevailing in Jordanian society, but the social changes and technological and cultural openness led to some social changes in this area, where the shift and change here that some family may accept the idea of knowing females. A life partner at work, education institutions or even online.

Fourth: Results Related to How the Family Verifies the Efficiency of the Life Partner

- The results of the study showed that the extended family in the past had an important role and social status in ensuring the efficiency of the life partner. The extended family was full knowledge of all members of the family. It was confirmed (Balq, 2015).
- The results showed that some factors of change and change in the assurance of the efficiency of the life partner were not previously. Such as the security center, which was not in the past.
- The results showed that the emergence of some factors of change and change in the assurance of the efficiency of the partner was not in the past as the results showed that in addition to the role of the extended family and the workplace to verify the efficiency of the partner for female girls, but it appeared other factors that help in the verification of efficiency, such as the security center.

Fifth: Results Related to the Bases in Which the Life Partner was Chosen

- The results showed that good reputation among relatives and knowledge is one of the highest ratios in the foundations of choosing a life partner in the past. In the past, the basis for choice for heads of household was based on the same level of education as the lowest option.
- The results showed that equal educational level, good reputation among relatives, knowledge and religious commitment are among the most important foundations for choosing a life partner for male children. This is confirmed by the theory of homogeneity that the marital choice focuses on the basis of homogeneity and similarity in the general social characteristics, and also in the characteristics or physical features, i.e., there is a similarity between the partners in religion and socio-economic level and age, and education.
- The results showed that the level of educational level is one of the highest ratios in the choice of life partner for female girls, followed directly in the importance of good reputation among relatives and knowledge, and this confirms the keenness of the family in the city of Salt to be a life partner for their female daughters, who have a scientific level and a good reputation among relatives and knowledge, and we note the great change here that the basis on which the choice for female girls was based on equal age and the lowest choices.

Sixth: Results Concerning the Age of Marriage

- The results showed that the majority of the study sample find that the appropriate age for marriage is (20- less than 30 years). Of social responsibility, at a very young age.

- The results indicate that the appropriate age of marriage for male children in the opinion of heads of their families is (20 - less than 30 years) may be attributed to the high levels of education in individuals as well as social awareness at this age, which is the right age for reproduction. The change here shows that a large percentage of heads of households also believe that the appropriate age for marriage of their male children is (30- less than 40 years). Job function, making the family supports the late age of marriage.
- The results showed that the appropriate age of marriage for female girls in the opinion of their heads of household is (20- less than 30 years) may be due to the education of the girl, because this age corresponds to the age at which the girl graduates from the university and finish her education, in addition to the awareness of the modern family of laws The girl is prevented from marrying under the age of 18 and is aware of the consequences of marriage at an early age for the girl.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the results of the study, the study recommends the following:

- Work to conduct more comprehensive social studies and research on the family in the Jordanian governorates with the aim of researching and investigating social phenomena and problems and knowing which aspects have changed and which have not changed, and making comparisons between them, in order to address the social problems resulting from the transformation and social change affecting the system, and building of the Jordanian family.
- The need to conduct in-depth studies and research on the customs of Jordanian society in the engagement phase and its relationship with the high rate of early divorce in Jordanian society.
- Conducting awareness programs and training workshops for couples.

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